Charleston Daily News.

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CHARLESTON, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1869.

FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS - THE CHARLESTON ELECTION BILL RECOMMITTED-PASSAGE OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL - SOUTH CAROLINA RAILBOAD COMPANY VS. COLUMBIA AND AUGUS-TA BAILBOAD COMPANY.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS.] COLUMBIA, January 28.—The Committee on Elections asked and obtained further time to report on the bill to declare valid the Charleston Municipal election.

The bill incorporating the Citizen's Savings Bank of South Carolina passed a second read-

Barber introduced a bill to regulate contracts. IN THE House the bill amending the criminal

law passed its second reading and was ordered to be engrossed. The same action was taken on the following : The bill to incorporate the South Carolina Phosphate Company; the bill to incorporate the Amateur Literary Fraternal Association of Charleston, and the bill to incorporate the Ai-

ken Sanitary Association. Smith introduced a bill to afford aid to the Spartanburg and Union Railroad Company. The Civil Rights bill was passed, and sent to

The bill relative to insurance companies not incorporated in the State was recommitted. In the case of the South Carolina Railroad Company vs. the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, in the Supreme Court, the records were read to-day, and the argument will be commenced to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

REV. MR. O'CALLAHAN, A MEMBER OF THE GEORGE-TOWN COLLEGE FACULTY-FRIGHT OF THE GEORGIA MEMBERS.

WASHINGTON, January 28 .- The Catholic priest O'Callahan, killed on the Periere, was a member of the Georgetown College Faculty. The Virginia committee of nine was before the Judiciary Committee to-night. The House was in session to-night for de-

The Georgia representatives are somewhat

frightened over the action of the House today. Bullock's friends are gleeful.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE GEORGIA REPRESENTATIVES—THE PENSION BILL-SOLDIER'S WIDOWS-CONFEDERATE PRI-VATEERS — FEMALE SUFFRAGE — POSTOFFICE TELEGRAPH-THE CONSTITUTIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, January 28 .- IN THE HOUSE, the Army Appropriation bill amounting to forty-three millions was made the special order for Monday.

A resolution of inquiry regarding the Georgia members was passed by a vote of one hundred and twenty-seven to thirty-three.

The Georgia contested election was reported, but its consideration, in view of the inquiry regarding the rights of the Georgia members. was postponed to the third Tuesday of Feb-

The House resumed the consideration of the Pension bill, and the chastity of Union soldiers'

widows was harshly discussed. No action was The consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed.

Roots offered a resolution, adding two to the Pacific Railroad Committee, which was referred to the Committee on Rules. Boutwell gave notice that he would call up

the constitutional amendment to-morrow. Information was asked of the number of vessels destroyed by Confederate privateers.

Adjourned. IN THE SENATE, an unusual number of female suffrage petitions were offered.

Rice introduced a bill for constructing a postoffice telegraph between Washington and Boston, touching at the intermediate cities. A committee of five on education was ap

pointed. The McGarrahan bill was taken from the table after a severe struggle. Yeas 27, nays

The constitutional amendment was discussed. It provides that no State shall deprive its citize of the right of suffrage on account

of race or color. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

EUROPE.

MINISTER DIX IN GREECE. Paris, January 28 .- Mr. Dix, the American Minister, in a recent speech at a public dinner, said that the cause of Greece was identical with the cause of liberty throughout the world. and that Greece might feel assured of the sympathy of America.

MORE GREEK TROUBLE.

London, January 28 .- It is believed that the Greek declaration of adherence to the protocol of the conference will contain a reservation which will protract the Turkish trouble. MURDER OF A SPANISH GOVERNOR-ARREST OF

A DEAN AND CHAPTER. Maprid, January 28.—The government has laid claim to the archives and works of art possessed by the churches, and the enforcement of this claim has led to the assassination of the Governor of Burgos. The dean and chapter of the cathedral have been arrested. The government has withdrawn its recognition of the diplomatic character of the Pope's Nuncio

CENTRAL AMERICA.

New York, January 28 .- The Alaska has arrived, with four hundred and seventy-three thousand in treasure.

There has been frequent earthquakes in Guatamala. War is probably between San Salvador and Honduras.

An unsuccessful attempt at assassination was made on the person of President Guzman, of Nicaragua.

No news from Cushing's mission.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Diario of Havana says that the rebels are accepting Dulce's terms. The Georgia Legislature has appointed committee to examine into the cases of alleged lawlessness in that State.

The question of the legality of treasury acceptances by Secretary Floyd is before the Supreme Court.

It is proposed to send Alex. H. Stephens, Herschel V. Johnson, and other distinguished Georgians to Washington, as a committee to

consult with Congress on Georgia affairs. The Virginia Republican State Central Committee have called a State Convention, March 9th, to nominate State candidates for State

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Charleston Election Bill-Speech of Mr. Corbin--What was Done with the Bill-The General Proceedings.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., January 27 .- Senator Corbin's Charleston Election bill is the principal subject of interest now before the General Assembly. The motion by Mr. Corbin that the bill be taken up for a second reading and consideration to-day, raised some unexpected op-

Mr. Leslie said he was unprepared for any Mr. Leslie said he was unprepared for any discussion to-day, not knowing what legal principles were set forth in the bill. It was one of the most important bills he thought that would be brought to the attention of this General Assembly, and it was desirable that when a vote was taken upon it, they should all vote with a full understanding of the many doubtful questions involved in the bill. One of the questions would be, can the party claiming the office of Mayor be seated by the General Assembly if he was not legally elected. He wanted the bill referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

wanted the bill the tradiciary.
Wright, of Beaufort, also opposed any hasty action on the bill, and moved as an amendment that the bill be referred to the Committee

Mr. Corbin moved to amend the smendment of the senator from Beaufort by adding, "with instructions to report to-morrow." Mr. Corbin said:

instructions to report to-morrow." Mr. Corbin said:

I have no objection to the reference of this bill to the judiciary or any proper committee. But it is a very simple bill, and I desire that it should be considered at once. I know perfectly well that it is a bill that is going to excite the opposition of some of the gentlemen on this floor. I know it is a bill that excites the feeling of a great many in this State.

I will state to the Senate in advance, that I have been advised that I might expect opposition to this bill. It is well known to the Senate that an election was held in the City of Charleston under the election law passed at the special session under an act to regulate elections in incorporated cities and towns of this State. The election was held at the time fixed by law. As is well known in that election, cortain persons were elected, and certain other persons were elected. held at the time fixed by law. As is well known in that election, certain persons were elected, and certain other persons, after the election was ascertained, got up a protest. That election had passed off quietly, but as soon as it was known that the Republican candidates were elected, all at once there sprung up, on the part of the Democrats, a tremendous furore and an effort to set it aside. They insisted, then, that the election was illegal and void, and this tremendous protest was sent into the City Council to arrest the declaration of the election.

Swails—I would like to ask the Senator, did he not, in a public argument, published in the papers, pronounce an opinion that the muni-cipal election law on certain points was ille-

Mr. Corbin—I never did. I expressed the opinion that certain sections of the election law were unconstitutional. I will point out to the Semiteswhat portion of the constitution I thought was and is in antagonism with that election law.

After the protest was sent into the Mayor After the protest was sent into the Mayor and City Council, he and they refused to publish the returns. They refused to make declatation of the election as required by the law. It will be seen that it is the duty of the Acting Mayor to make such declaration. He refused, and called the City Council together, and said to them: "Here is a protest; it is a very grave and solemn matter, a matter of the gravest importance to the City of Charleston. Here is the protest; let us go into an examination." importance to the City of Charleston. Here is the protest; let us go into an examination." They did so, and spent two or three weeks in the investigation. The result was when they got through they said: "We declare the election void."

A certain oath contained in the act had not have administrated in all areas.

A certain oath contained in the act had not been administered in all cases. A registration had been made, and the election was fairly conducted, but it was ascertained that the managers had not administered the oath required by the third section of the act. Another ground was that some of the managers did not make their returns in a sealed envelope. We said that part of the law was sim. ply directory, and that the oath required was contrary to the constitution. The oath required the individual to swear that he had resided in the county one year. The constitution says that the individual must have resided in the State one year. tion says that the individual must have resided in the State one year, or have been a resident since the adoption of the constitution. All that the voter was to show, according to the constitution, was that he had resided in the county since its adoption, and the truth was the City Council had got completely into the hands of the Philistines and took their advice, and accordingly declared the election void. The party who felt themselves aggrieved by this course appealed to the courts and obtained a writ of mandamus, commanding the Acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston to declare the election as the law authorized and required them to do. The court declared that the Loard of Aldermen had no right to say the election was void. A no right to say the election was void. A peremptory mandamus was issued commanding them to go on and declare the peremptory mandamus was issued commanding them to go on and declare the election, which they finally did, just as set forth in this bill. They could not withhold it any longer. If they did, it would be in contempt of the court, and they would have to go to jail. This much was extorted from them. The act says they shall declare the election, and their decision shall be bidding transcall and their decision shall be bidding transcall. they shall declare the election, and their decision shall be binding upon all parties. They have declared the election, and say the persons herein indicated received the highest number of votes. The Supreme Court have said that was equivalent to saying that these persons were duly elected. Now, what happens? After the declaration has been squeezed out of them, a demand is made upon the Acting Mayor and Board of Aldermen for the offices. They reply notwithstanding, we deoffices. They reply, notwithstanding, we de-clare you are elected, but we refuse to give you

he offices. We then find ourselves in this position. We we then find ourselves in this position. We have to again appeal to the Courts. There is no doubt whatever but that the claimants were elected. The Board of Aldermen settled that question. Their best advisers, on the other side, admit that the question is practically settled as a matter of law, and that the parties in possession must surrender. But still the possession must surrender. But still the possession must surrender. But still the claimants have to resort to the Courts to drive or smoke out the acting Board of Aldermen! What is the result? Why they can raise technical or the state of t What is the result? Why they can raise technical objections, and the Courts are so organized that Mr. Pilisbury and the Aldermen elect may be kept out of their office a whole year.

Now what we want to do by this act is to stop all delays from mere technicalities, and a long, laborious, tiresome litigation. We simply want to deprive these gentlemen of the opportunity of enjoying one half of the term of office belonging to others and to keep the claimants out of office for that time.

If the case is brought up on a quo warranto, it must go before the Circuit Court of Charlesten. That court meets on the first Monday of next month. The criminal business is sufficient

next month. The criminal business is sufficient to occupy the time of that court for at least four weeks; there having been no courts held there for nearly a year, consequently the jails are crowded to overflowing. There are some two or three hundred persons waiting to be tried. We cannot, therefore, probably get a hearing until March or April. Then the final settlement of the question involved would go to the Supreme Court, and it will be utterly impossible to get a decision of the case in that court before December next. In this opinion I am sustained by the Attorney-General. If this am sustained by the Attorney-General. If this was not the case, I would much prefer the courts to compel these gentlemen to vacate the offices they now hold. But the Legislature is in session, and can say that, according to law, these claimants are entitled to their seats. They are only kept out of them by the infamous conduct of the Acting Board of Aldermans.

I would not introduce this bill had I not nu-

I would not introduce this bill had I not numerous precedents for it. I propose to show the precedents in this very City of Charleston in reference to this matter.

Senator Corbin here quoted from volume 7, Statutes at Large, page 125, "An act to alter and amend an act to incorporate Charleston, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

The case, he said, was simply this: For ten years the intendants and Wardens of the City of Charleston had been doing business, and all their elections and everything else were null and void, and so decided by the highest courts. They had to go to the General Assembly to have passed an act validating the acts of those intendants and Wardens for that length of the time. They had gone wrong in redistricting the wards; hence they had to get an act of oblivion passed in reference to the whole matter.

The last General Assembly of 1866, which preceded this, passed "An act to declare valid the recent election of Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Timmonsville. That act says:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Bonse of Repre-

sentatives now met and sitting in General Assembly and by the authority of the same, That the recent election for Intendant and Wardens of the Town of Tommonsville be and the same is hereby declared as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been held at the time and under the provisions of existing laws; and all acts done by the said Intendant and Wardens under the charter of the said town are hereby confirmed.

In the Senate House the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, 1866.

W. D. PORTER,

President of the Senate.

President of the Senate.

CHARLES M. SIMONTON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved December 15th. 1866.

JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

Approved December 15th, 1866.

JAMES L. ORR, Governor.

That wise Legislature preceded the new days in which we live. They did the thing they deemed most proper under the circumstances.

This, said the senator, is not the only case where there were such glaring irregularities. All we ask is simply this: According to a law passed at the last session of the General Assembly the people of Charleston held an election on the 10th of November. That election was protested. The Acting Board of Aldermen, under the provisions of the act, have been compelled to certify to the Supreme Court the election, and the act says "their decision shall be binding upon all parties." We have wrung from them a declaration of this election, and they still refuse to get out of the way of the parties duly elected. They say, we can keep you out for a year at least; and the courts are so situated and organized that we cannot remove them. Hence it is this bill has been introduced. We do not want to stave off this question. We say that although all the technical provisions of the act were not observed, Mr. Pillsbury and his Aldermen are duly entitled to their offices. It is but simple justice that is asked of the Senate to declare valid this election. We want his Aldermen are duly entitled to their offices. It is but simple justice that is asked of the Senate to declare valid this election. We want to deprive the Acting Board of Aldermen of their ill-gotten positions—positions to which they are not entitled by law, and to which they know full well they are not entitled by law.

Mr. Corbin then quoted Bellinger on Elections, page 465; report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, on the protest of S. S. Tomkins against the admission of John C. Allen to a seat in the House of Representatives. The report of that committee quotes from the case of McMullen: "That the end of popular elections is to discover which of the candidates has the greatest number of votes from

elections is to discover which of the caudidates has the greatest number of votes from among the qualified voters; polls are of necessity holden by many persons at different places, and such elections are, of course, subject to irregularities. Where, then, after legal notice to the voters polls have been fairly holden by the proper managers at the places and for the time designated, and one of the candidates has received the greater number of votes, the end ceived the greater number of votes, the end of the election is answered. It follows irresistibly that we are to construe the rules for the regulation of popular elections with a constant direction to that end, and not to be deterred by minute objections and irregularities of manner and form."

of manner and form."

This is not, said the senator, a glaring case like that one; the irregularities complained of are matters of form and not of substance. It is not contended, that any of the parties voted of manner and form.' is not contended that any of the parties voted for are disqualified, and hence not entitled to their seats. They simply hold out because all the technicalities of the law were not observed by the management

by the managers.

We ask the Senate to waive technicalities, and to say to these gentlemen, now holding over, we, the State, waive technicalities in the over, we, the State, waive technicalities in the law, and will not require compliance with them

or allow you or anybody else to hold seats to which you are not entitled.

This is the object and end of the bill.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to report to-morrow, was agreed to.

A bill to regulate and provide for the pay of Commissioners and Managers of Elections

Commissioners and Managers of Elections passed, the title was changed to that of an act, and ordered to be returned to the House of Hepresentatives.

A joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace, received its third reading, passed, and was ordered to be returned to the House of Representatives.

of Representatives.

A bill to aid the construction of the Port Royal Railroad was made the special order for February 8, at 1 P. M.

IN THE HOUSE this morning, the following from the Senate were read a first time and referred.

A bill to renew the charter of the ferry across the Great Peedee River, known as Old Ports Ferry.

A bill to enable the Savannah and Charles-A bill to enable the Savanuan and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their road. Report (favorable) of Senate Committee on Removal of Political Disabilities on the petition of John T. McAlhany, of Colleton County, for the removal of his political disabilities, accompanied by a concurrent resolution to great the same.

grant the same.

The following concurrent resolution was on motion of Mr. Turner, referred to the Com-

mittee on Claims:

Resolved, by the Fenate, the House of Representatives concurring, That bills or claims against the State having its origin under the Provisional Government be, and the same are hereby, deferred for further consideration until the next regular session of the General Assembly,
The Speaker laid before the House a commu

nication from the Secretary of State, stating that they were twenty-three county offices vacant on account of death, resignation and failure to qualify.

Elliott introduced a joint resolution to autho-

Elliott introduced a joint resolution to authorize the Governor of the State to fill the vacancies now existing in the State Board of Equalization. Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of DeLarge, a bill to establish the Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island Ferry Company, and to extend the aid of the State to the same, was taken up.

The bill was put upon its second reading.

DeLarge, by leave, introduced a substitute entitled a bill to establish a company under the name of the Mount Pleasant and Sullivan's Island Ferry Company, and to extend the aid of the State to the same. Read the first time and referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

The original bill was then recommitted to

The original bill was then recommitted to the Committee on Incorporations.

A bill to incorporate the Vaucluse Manufacturing Company in the State of South Carolina was taken up and passed.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to lease the State Road running from the County of Greenville, in this State, across the Saluda Mountain, to the County of Henderson in North Carolina," was taken up and passed.

A bill to enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights bill of the United States Congress was put upon its second reading.

The bill was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Senate bill to alter and amend the criminal law was put upon its second reading.

After repeated calls of the year and nays on the motion to recommit this bill, the House, without any final result, adjourned.

The application of the South Carolina Railroad Company, to the Supreme Court, for a

road Company, to the Supreme Court, for a Prohibition against the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, will be brought up to-mor-Railroad Company, will be brought up to-morrow (Thursday) before a full bench. The probibition asked for is to be directed to the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company, to Judge Platt and to Andrew Ramsay, clerk of the Circuit Court for Edgefield County, to restrain them from any further proceedings to condemn and appropriate the lands or right of way of the South Carolina Railroad Company, and il a judicial decision shall be obtained as to the legal right of such condemnation. The Hon. A. G. Magrath, General James Conner, and Messrs. Chamberlain and Corbin, for the South Carolina Railroad Company; Messrs.

Memminger and Melton for the Columbia and Augusta Road.

CHARLESTON RICE PHIFFED TO NEW OBLEARS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—The Selma Times of Friday last says:

We have great pleasure in announcing that to-morrow there will be in Selms, en route from Charleston to New Orleans, via Selms, in two car loads of rice. They will go on rail to New Orleans without change of cars here. This is the first shipment to New Orleans, on the Paimetto route. We hail with joy this new proof of the growing importance of Selms as a railroad centre, this further demonstration of the fact that the roads terminating in Selms are certain to become, and are necesrow (Thursday) before a full bench. The pro-

of Friday last says:

We have great pleasure in announcing that to-morrow there will be in Selms, en route from Charleston to New Orleans, via Selma, two car loads of rice. They will go on rail to New Orleans without change of cars here. This is the first shipment to New Orleans on the Paimetto route. We had with joy this new proof of the growing importance of Selma as a railroad centre, thus further demonstration of the fact that the roads terminating in Selma are certain to become, and are necessary as links in the chain of communication which must, sponer or later, bind together the Atlantic and the Gulf ports. This shipmert has a commercial significance which we are sure will be fully appreciated by our busi-

THE COTTON WORM.

WHERE, WHENCE AND WHITHER.

The Early History of the Worm-Its Natural Enemy-The Causes of the Destructiveness of the Works-The Effeets of the Season and the Importance of Early Crops—The Pith Theory—The Worm on Salt and Rusty Lands

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWS. The annual recurrence of the cotton worm is

y no means a foregone conclusion. All results depend on exciting causes, and this is manifestly so with the insect creation. In one season we are annoyed by swarms of flies, gnats and mosquitoes, whilst in another we are almost exempt from them. In one our orchards and gar lens are made amoet valueless by the presence of aphides and other insects. In another we enjoy an entire respite. Sometimes these swarms of insects are repeated for several consecutive seasons, and then suddenly they are gone, apparently without cause, yet undoubtedly from some controlling influence. It is thus with the caterpillar as with all others. We may as well count on the continuous 'recurrence of extraordinary malarial seasons as expect the constant recurrence of the cotton worm. Now, it is known that caterpillars of all kinds, at the North as well as with us, were unusually prevalent during the past season. In 1867, the ca sina (Ilex cassina) was stripped of its leaves entirely early in the summer by its own per liar caterpillar. This had not been known to occur before in many years' observation of the plant, which, on account of its use as a h dge plant, was in a position to be closely watched. Season after season the plant escape 1, but in 1867 it was attacked and overcome by it own peculiar destroyer. And this summer the ramie plant was attacked and stripped of Daves by a worm peculiar to it, and of very singular appearance.

About the period of the Revolut, nary war, the wheat fields were infested by the Hessian fly, and such were the ravages come tted that fly, and such were the ravages come the data the raising of wheat was almost deriaired of, and the advent of the fly feared even in Eu-rope. So, too, occurred the diserse of the grape, which so materially reduce the vin-tages of several years. So, too, the sell-known potato rot, which had its thousands f victims, requiring the exportation of cargos of grain

potato rot, which had its thousands fivictims, requiring the exportation of cargod of grain from America to Ireland.

The cotton worm is the insect per tar to the cotton plant, and will feed, as far as nown, on nothing else. It is easily distinguished from other worms by the experienced ye. This worm is subject to be developed or let, according to the character of the seasons and other circumstances, as its hatching indic es. It is itself, however, subject to be pre-ed on by some other insects, as well as birds. My experience teaches me, however, that it is not readily devoured by our wild birds, id in this I think the most observant plantes will agree with me. When crushed in the lagers, or even whilst eating in a field, it substantially a very active insect, and can be seen darking a very active insect, and can be seen darking the subject of the substantial is appointed time, goes into the chrysalis state, from which chrysales is hatched the cotton moth, which in time deposits its

cotton moth, which in time deposits its eggs on or under the leaves of the plant. These minute eggs are hatched into very small worms, at first scarcely perceptible, the egg itself not being larger than the ordinary period mark (.) of a penman. These little insects, a thousand of which may be produced by one moth, rapidly grows, so that in a very few days they may be even heard eating in the fields. Now, when the ichneumon fly pierces a worm that worm goes into the chrysalis state, and instead of hatching a cotton moth an ichneumon fly is hatched, the embryo fly having fed upon and eaten up the worm within its case. The presence of this fly or its absence possibly has much to do with the prevalence of the cotton worm. Unfortunately for us, very wet seasons, keeping the wings of our friendly fly clogged with moisture, destroy much of its activity, whilst the same weather adds greatly to the growth of the minute cotton worms, which live at first almost like aphides (?) on the moist and suc-

culent cotton leaf. When the worm is produced from exciting causes, whether of moisture, warm and murky weather, or some other hidden climatic condiion, not known to us, we have simply the be-

weather, or some ether hidden climatic condition, not known to us, we have simply the beginning of the evil; but like young chickens or birds just hatched, the surrounding circumstances must be favorable to their development, or the most if not all of them perish. If the season is too hot and dry, or the plant too mature, the ichneamon fly abounds; or if the season is too cold the little insect perishes.

I am convinced that we have the worm or chrysalis with us always, subject to be produduced by exciting causes. I saw the unmistable chrysalis turned from the fresh plough furrough last spring; took it in my hand, examined it carefully, observed its peculiar motion, and was entirely satisfied as to its being the chrysalis of the genuine moth. Another gentleman in my community observed an unmistable worm as early as April or the first of May. He had a stake driven at the place, and at that very spot the caterpillars first made their appearance when they came in numbers. I have been credibly informed by another gentlemen that the moth has been seen and one taken about the 7th of the present month. It seemed very feeble and, though carefully handled and and kept, it soon perished. There can be no doubt of this circumstance, as the gentleman who took the moth was perfectly familiar therewith and could not have been mistaken. This being the case, there is ground to hope that our unusually sold winter will destroy, to a great degree, the cotton insects.

Let me also state that the prevalence of

In the year 1860, the worms made their appearance in my crop late in September and did me some injury. There was not one to be heard of in any other direction around me. My crop differed from those around me in one material particular. It was utterly destroyed by a very severe hall storm on the 17th day of May; it had to be planted all over, and there was not one original plant in ten thousand that survived. It was therefore extremely

backward and suffered besides this so much after coming up from the "leaf bug," that it was truly problematical, up to the 8th of July, whether it could make anything at all. The season, however, was good, and when the plant escaped it leaped into growth and fruited beyond all expectation, producing a crop which I think my factor's books will show was very nearly a bag to the hand. It was, however, far behind ether crops in maturity, and the crop of eaterpillars, so to speak, though growing slowly from the season being unpropitious to them, had made at a late period sufficient headway to do me injury. My crop alone was found in the condition to sustain or grow them with facility. All others were far too mature. Now, had the season been such as to develope these worms early in the growth of the plant, it could

others were far too ma'ure. Now, had the season been such as to develope these worms early in the growth of the plant, it sould scarcely have made ten pounds to the whole crop, or, indeed a pod of cotton. An important reflection arises here, impressing us with the fact that late crops, though not really producing the worm, yet in reality may nurture hordes of the worms that would have otherwise perished for want of food.

It is true that great exciting causes sight produce and develop them without the coincidence of a succulent crop to nourish them, but, being at first few in numbers, they would come on slowly, and, perchance, with a hot and dry summer the first brood would not appear in the crops at all, and even with a wet August it could scarcely appear before October—too late to do serious injury.

Bear it in mind that these insects are hatched and grown. The batching depends on the season; the growing on the crop as well as the season; the growing of caterpillars fails for want of proper nourishment. If, on the contrary, the grop is in a favorable condition to want of proper nourishment. If, on the contrary, the crop is in a favorable condition to feed the tender young worms in their different broods, the hatching, whatever it may be, is carried through the worm state without appreciable diminution towards another brood, while under other circumstances there would have been a large diminution. wante under other circumstances there would have been a large diminution. Such a diminution at the first produces a very appreciable effect when the producing moths at the most are few, (but few having escaped the vicissitudes of the year.) When they become exceedingly numerous, however, even though they should lose three-fourths of each brood, enough are still accumulated to destroy the

enough are still accumulated to destroy the crops.

With the two past years we have found it impossible to make our crops grow off. We have had no spring, and just such seasons as our past experience would have warranted us in prouponing beforehand as best adapted to past experience would have warranted us in prounouncing beforehand as best adapted to the production of the worm. The statement about the eggs being found in the pith of the stalk is ridiculous and impossible, for the little moth that lays the egg is too feeble, and has nothing wherewith to pierce the wood of the stalk.

the stalk. On the whole, it seems to me that, with varied seasons, timely planting, genial springs and well prepared fields, we might reasonably expect a respite from the cotton worm, or, speaking more strictly, have no ground for supposing otherwise.

seasons, without manure, would probably rus badly. one instance, then, we have salt marsh lands exempted from injury for two years, when the fields around were ravaged by the worm. In another, in lands having iron largely incor-porated with it, the same entire exemption is afforded in two consecutive years, and very nearly the same in the third, whilst the other

fields were eaten up.

I think, however, I have known "salt land" cotton eaten, and so, also, that grown on land disposed to rust, but never to the same

extent as on other lands.

This article is a summary of the very best in This article is a summary of the very best information I can give upon this subject. I would be happy to answer any inquiry in connection with this matter, and will thankfully receive information from any one who will communicate with me through THE NEWS office, or otherwise. I think it impossible to destroy these insects. There may be wholesome results reached by every effort towards promoting the early growth of the plant. My advice is not to plant too soon, but simply in time. Cotton well put in, from the 1st to 15th of April, is abundantly in time. I have yet to learn any advantage from earlier planting.

vantage from earlier planting.

JOHN W. R. POPE. P. S.-I propose, at my leisure, to examine for your columns the following subjects:

1. The method of cultivating long cotton and how far we may vary from the old approved plan with safety.

2. A careful review of every mercantile management of the columns of

2. A careful review of every mercantile manure sold in the United States; what each article promises for itself; its constituent elements; its relation to the constituents of plants cultivated, and its relation to the many homemade manures hitherto used with marked supcess; its price, and its relative economy in dis-

tribution in the fields.

8. Price of cotton, and its relative injury to planters when compared with disaster aris from natural causes.
4. Wealth of planter and spinner compared

showing how the producer has fallen short of the manufacturer in profit.

5. The necessity of a cotton board, and 5. The necessity of a cotton board, and its organization.
6. The area of long cotton planted, and the necessary reduction of crop of 1869, owing to planters being obliged to resort to the "two-day system" for want of capital.
7. The necessity of the long cotton crop to Charleston, &c.

8. The economy of growing grain crops and raising cattle in relation to price of cotton as enabling the producer to hold against buyer, equal, in some instances, to half a crop of

9. The growth of manufactures at the South way, a small surplus of profits derived from the raising of cotton. The cheaper the raw material the greater the inducements to manufacture at home.

I will, with pleasure, retire from any one of

AFFAIRS IN THE STATE.

Columbia.

Columbia.

Columbia and Augusta Railroad stock sold in Columbia at \$10 per share on Wednesday.

Among the magistrates appointed on Wednesday, by Governor Scott, were Mr. Augustine Bacon, of Greenville, and R. C. McMellan, of Barnwell County.

Generals Porter and Babcock, of General Grant's staff, had an interview with Governor Scott on Wednesday, and expressed themselves highly pleased with the condition of things. Secretary Cardoza and Senator Rainey were present during the interview. The officers left by the Charlotte train Wednesday afternoon.

Darlington.

The Democrat says: "On last Friday night some malicious person or persons removed at least one-third of the flooring from the Swift Creek bridge on the Cashway road, and built six fences across the road at intervals, between the village and Hood's Ridge, on Black Creek. Luckity the moon shone brightly, and the obstructions were seen and removed before any damage was done. Had the night been dark, the result would have been mouraful, as the road is much frequented, and the obstructions were of a very serious character. There is some hope of discovering the perpetrators, and we hope they will get the most ample punishment the law can inflict.

Abbeville.

Judge J. O. P. Vernon, of Spartanburg, has been holding court in Abbeville, for several days, and states that the business was pro-

der at the same court, has also had his sentence commuted to one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Sumter. The Watchman is urging the formation of a

The watchman is urging the formation of a County Agricultural Society.

The "Sumter Minstrels," composed entirely of gentlemen residing in Sumter, will appear next Wednesday evening in a series of songs, dances, instrumental music. &c., in aid of the Sumter Fire Engine Company to assist in purchasing a new angine. chasing a new engine.

sumter Fire Engine Company to assist in purchasing a new engine.

The Watchman says: "For the months of September, October, November and December last, Sumter shipped, from the Sumter Depot, between four and five thousand bales of cetton. The greater portion of this was bought by our merchants, and goods furnished the sellers to the amount needed. If we take into account the cotton bought here and shipped from other stations on the road, the aggregate would probably not fall short of six thousand bales. This, at the average of one hundred dollars per bale, which is probably within the figures, would amount to \$600,000. A right clever little cotton business for Sumter for four months. Of this amount, Darlington, Kershaw, Clarendon and Williamsburg furnished their portion, for the business of Sumter is gathering from these several districts." Newberry.

Newberry.

Newberry.

Newberry.

Newberry is again moving to obtain telegraphic facilities, and a meeting of the citizens was held last night to push the matter. The Herald says: That Newberry will have a telegraph is certain. It is a necessity, and one of those necessities which cannot be put aside; the question only remains as to the time. The sconer the better we say. Let us have it at once. Many of our citizens are deeply interested in this matter, as are also a number of influential gentlemen abroad, and a proper effort made now will place the idea beyond speculation. Our trade demands it, our merchants need it, and Newberry will be built up into an important city by it, which she is now in fact, but not in name.

The citizens of the Town of Helena gave a christening frolic on Monday night last, the occasion being the erection of a new building designed to be used as a co-operation store. The gentlemen of the railroad shops sent an engine and coach down to Newberry Courthouse to carry the invited guests to the festive scene, which consisted of a merry breakdown on the light fantastic toe, followed by a supper, which all passed off as merry as a marriage bell, terminating at a late hour in the night.

Spartanburg.

Spartanburg.

The Spartan, in noticing town improvements, says: S. T. Poinier, Esq., our excellent and very accommodating postmaster, has removed his office as commissioner, magistrate and postmaster, to a central point—the basement of the Palmetto House—for the accommodation of the public. This new and very handsome establishment, for convenience and good taste—by a liberal expenditure of private means, places our postoffice second only, perhaps, to the postoffice in Charleston. Captain Ball, his very attentive and efficient assistant, alike with Mr. P., is entitled to the thanks of the public.

The Spartan remarks: Cotton is king with us now—but we should be careful that its present high price does not preate a mania. It is as subject to fall in its price as it is to rise.

It—larrecularities.

always had in European markets. The more cotton we make, will curtail its production in foreign countries. When cotton is at a moderate price, no country can compete with these southern states. But, with this great advantage, it is to be hoped that our good farmers will remember that they cannot make a good cotton crop without the necessary provisions. It is feared by our most segacious and trusty farmers, that too much of the labor and of the best lands will be given to the cultivation of cotton to the exclusion of home and farming purposes. A deficiency of tood for man and beast in the cultivation of crops, enervates the mind—compels the premature sale of your cotton—the family and stock are pinched with short rations—the crib and meet house be short rations—the crib and meat-house be-comes empty, and everything becomes disjoint-ed and tangled before the crop is half made. A man feels bad under these circumstances. But, worse than that, suppose corton falls to one-balf or one-third the present price? You will have to bear the loss both ways—the fall in the price of cotton or tho rise in the price of provisions which you would be obliged to pur-

DIVORCES IN THE WEST.

A correspondent of the Chicago Advance, in discussing the question of divorce and its evil results, claims that if the ability to again marry was removed, and a disability made permanent as to both, there would be very few divorces. He adds :

divorces. He adds:

Let us examine for one moment the manner in which the law operates. A Mr. A sues for a divorce. Mrs. A does not appear, default is entered against her, the case is sworn through, and both parties are turned loose upon society, with no better reason existing in many cases than "cold feet," or a desire which is expressed in Dryden's response to his wife, when she wished that she was a book, so that she might enjoy more of his company; "or be an almana, that I can change you every year." The following case lately came under my observation: A young man married, and residing in one section of the country, removed to another, leaving his wife behind him. While away, he proposed to a young lady and was by her accepted, and the marriage day announced. He returned to his wife, spent a few weeks with her, and tenderly bade her adieu, sought the house of his expectant bride, and married her. A few weeks after the marriage he obtained a divorce from his absent wife, which, being discovered by the newly-made one, was made the occasion of a new marriage ceremony, after which the resumentiage ceremony. made the occasion of a new marriage ceremony, after which the now repudiated husband went to the home of his divorced wife,
who, ignorant of his conduct, still lives with
him, while the other sought her redress in a
court of equity.

I think I hear some lawyers say that that

I think I hear some lawyers say that that could have been remedied by personal service of the notice. A friend of mine relates the following instance as illustrative of the irauds which may be practiced in this precaution, even: A poor, ignorant girl unfortunately married to a scoundrel, was served with a notice informing her that her husband would apply for a divorce for adultery—the word adultery was "thumbed" in the reading. Too ignorant to demand a copy of the notice, or to seek legal counsel, she asked her husband what it meant, and rested satisfied with his assurance that it was nothing dishonorable to her anyhow, until he ordered her to leave his house, assuring her that she was no longer his wife. "A mother, but not a wife," means something not only to the ruined woman, but to the divorced mother, but not a wife," means something not only to the ruined woman, but to the divorced one also. Divorce laws are a bid to perjury, and a constant offer to both parties that they can marry again at pleasure; but with a deal more of "red tape" than as first. There are not many instances of divorce in which the plaintiff or defendant have not found out that they could not marry happier, and are only waiting for a decree of court to do so. A case somewhat notorious is reported as follows: A young man married a young woman, and after residing with her some time concluded that he had made a mistake, and proposed another marriage. Having means, he sent his wife away on a visit, and while she was gone obtained a divorce. She came back, only to find him the husband of another. Oh! what trivial causes are alleged for the dissolution of an institution ordained by the Alwighty as the first important event after the creation! first important event after the creat

THE FAULTS OF OTHERS.—Mrs. G. N. Denning, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "I have used one of your machines afteen months, and it has given perfect satisfaction. I find it very easy to operate, not liable to get out of order, and capable of doing every variety of work; while it is entirely free from many faults of other machines, such as dropping stitches and drawing the seam."—[Letter to Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Company, April 2, 1868.

Shipping.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE NEW AND STRICTLY A1 SPAN-ISH Ship PEDRO PLANDOLIT. AMEN-gual Master, having two-thirds of her car-gue engaged and going on board, will load with dispatch for the above port.

For further Freight engagements, apply to
W. P. HALL,
January 29 10 Brown & Co.'s Wharf.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. THE BRITISH BRIG WM. M. NASH,
MCBRIDE, Master is now ready for a voyage to any port in the West Indies.
For particulars, apply to
W. P. HALL,
January 29 3 Brown & Co's Wharf.

FOR BOSTON. THE FINE SCHOONER SARAH CUL-LEN, Avis Master, having two-thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, will be dis-patched for the above port For Freight of 200 bales Cotton, or its equivalent

bulk, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, January 25 mwf5 FOR NEW YORK-MERCHANTS' LINE. THE REGULAR FIRST-CLASS SCHOON-ER ROBERT CALDWELL, McCormaour Master, having large portion cargo engaged and going on board, wants a few hundred bales cotton or light freight to fill up and sall prompt-ly.

WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST CLASS DANISH BARK KAMMA FONDER, KROOH Master, having part of cargo engaged, will have disptach.
For Freight engagements apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM,
January 8 1mo North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST CLASS BRITISH BARQUE W, G. PUTNAM, RICKARD Master, having a large part of her cargo engaged, will load with dispatch.

For balance freight engagements, apply to WILLIS & CHISGLM FAST FREIGHT LINE O AND FROM BALTIMORE, PHILADEL-PHIA, WASHINGTON CITY, WILMINGTON, DEL., CINCUNNATI, OHIO, ST. LOUIS. MO., AND OTHER NORTHWESTERN CITIES.

THE FAVORITE AND SWIFT
Screw Steamship SEA GULL, N.
P. DUTTON Commander, will sail for
February, at Eleven o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 1,
Union Wharves.
Philadelphia Freights delivered promptly via
"Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia Railroad."
For Freight or passage, annly to

For Freight or passage, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, January 29 3 Union Wharves FOR LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND TIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP THE FIRST-CLASS IRON SCREW
Steamship GOLDEN HORN, R. J.
BLACKLIN Commander, is now ready
to receive freight for the above port. For Freight engagements apply to ROBT. MURE & CO January 29 8 Boyce's Wharf.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOON. CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP THE FIRST CLASS AND POPU-LAR Iron Steamship "G)LDEN HORN," HARRY C. McBeath Con mander, is now on her passage this port from Liverpool direct, and is expected arrive on or about the 16th instant, to sail hance

Arrive on or about February.

Liverpool on first February.

For Freight or Passage apply to

ROBERT MURE & OC

Boyce's Wh FOR NEW YORK.

PASSAGE REDUCE TO THE STEAMSHIP ABAGOSSA, derborst's Wharf on Thursday Ar-termoon, February 4th, at Twelve o'clock M. RAVENEL & CO.

THAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH
CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN
And other places, should not fai
to lay in their supplies of PROVIS.
IONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES
CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIS
KIES, WINES, UANNED MEATS, SOUPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Luncheous.

ond Luncheous.

Send for a catalogue.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,

No. 276 King-street,

Between Wentworth and Beantain,

Charleston, S. C. Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street, New York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPY'S THROUGH LINA TO
CALIFORNIA, CHINA AND JAPAN.
PREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY RE
DUCEL RATES!
SIEAMERS OF THE ABOVE
Hine leave Pier No. 42, North River,
foot of Canal-street, New York, a
12 o'clock noon, of the 1st, 9th, 16th

and 34th of every month (except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the Saturday preceding).

Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steemers for South Pacific and Control Departure of 1st and 24th connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific and Central American ports. Those of 1st touch at Mansanillo.

Departure of 9th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New Zealand.

Steamship JAPAN leaves San Francisco for China and Japan February 4, 1869.

No California steamers touch at Havana, but go direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult.

direct from New York to Aspinwall.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult, Medicine and attendance free.

For Passage Tickets or further information apply at the COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE, on the whaff, foot of Canal-street, North Biver, New York.

March 14 lyr F. R. BABY, Agent, FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.

THE STEAMER "DIOTATOR,"
Captain CHARLES WILLEY, will touch at this point every Weinesday, leaving bavannah at Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there on Saturday Afternoon, arriving back at Savannah on Sunday Morning.

J. D. AIKEN & OO.,
November 24

Agents.

INLAND ROUTE.
THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA. CHARLESION AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKE T LINE, VIA EDISTO, BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD,

HEAD,

CONNECTING WITH

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

THE FINE, FAST 8 TE AME R
PILOT BOY, Captain FENN PECK, WIll leave savannah ruseday Mornings at Eight o'clock. Beturning, will leave savannah Tuseday Mornings at Eight o'clock, ond Friday Affermoon at Two o'clock, touching at Edisto on Thursday trip from Charleston, at Eleven A. M., and leaving Edisto at Nine A. M., Saturdays, on return trip.

turn trip.

The steamer will touch at Bluffton and Chisolm's,

of January 21st.

For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN FERGUSON, January 11

FUR GEORGETONN,
CHERAW, BUCK'S LOWER MILL, ON THE WACCAMAW RIVER, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE
PEEDER RIVER.
THE STEAMER PLANTER: CAPT.
C. C. WEITE, is receiving Freight at
Accommodation wharf, and will leave on FRIDAY
MORNING, the 29th instant, at Seven o'clock.
Apply to
January 26

January 26

FURE PALATIKA, FLOSTIDA,
VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACKSON VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER.

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THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER.

THE first-class Steamer OITY FOINT, Captain WM.

The first-class Steamer OITY FOINT, Captain WM.

T. MONRICT, will rail from Charleston every Saturday Evening, at Right o'clock, for above points.

Connecting with the Central Railroad at Navaninah for Robile and New Orleans, and with the Florida Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile, Pensasola, Key West and Havans.

Through Bills Lading given for Fright to Mobile, Pensasola and New Orleans.

Both steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's steamers Colaveaha and Grifin, for Silver Springs and Lakes, Grifin, Eastie, Harris and Burham.

All freight physics on the what.

Goods not removed at sunser will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to J. D. AIKEN & Co., agents, South Atlantic Whest.

N. B.—No extra charge for Mesis and Staterooms.

Steamer City Point will touch at St. Mary's, Go Q. going and returning each week.

November 21